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GAZETTE

VOL. IV---NO. 39.3

HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, OCTO BER 14, 1868.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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Thankful to the citizens of Honolulu and
the Islands generally, for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope by strict attention to
business to merit the same for the future. Orders from the other Islands will be arefully attended to. 37-ly

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rith prompt attention. Kaahumanu Street, one door above Flit-

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Watch and Clock Repairing,
Manufacturing Jewelry,
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Sale in quantities to suit purchasers, C. BREWER & CO., MAKEE PLANTATION.

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8-1y4

Four months after the publication of One would suppose that, while expressing the History of Ferdinand and Isabella, his doubts as to their opportuneness, Prescent wrote cott would have hailed with joy the decrease in England.

Nearly all of Charles Reade's novels have cott would have hailed with joy the decrease in England.

Marysville has seven Protestant Churches.

Prescott's Life and Works.

[From the Revue des Deux Mondes.] The History of Ferdinand and Isabella appeared late in the year 1838. The literary circles of Boston were auxiously awaiting its publication, for Prescot; had already won for himself a certain reputation in that city by articles published in periodical reviews. He was, besides, peronally much liked and esteemed, and every one was wondering how he could have surmounted his well-known infirmity in writing such a lengthy history. In a few days 500 copies were sold, and four or five weeks later the first edition was exhausted. Fashion, that great auxiliary to success, had also a share in its rapid sale : orders from all parts of the United States, and he sold, in a few months, more copies Orders from the other Islands will meet than he had a right to issue in five years, according to his contract. The literary reviews were filled with cologiums, and the enthusiasm was so great that a Boston newspaper having claimed Prescott as a native of that city, it gave rise to a violent protest on the part of the Salem journals

against such an unjust pretension.

Orthodox, of which he could not find any vestige in the Gospels, nor in the rest of the New Testament. This sssertion, says Mr. Ticknor, is supported by a letter from Prescott, in which the following lines are found: "I greatly shocked a lady when I told her I was an Unitarian. This word is considered abominable here, (England.) and equivalent to the words Jew and Mohammedan, and they compare an Unitatarian to a wolf amongst a flock of sheep." Prescott was, then, a disciple of that new belief, but it does not appear that he adhered to it as a man whose conscience is at rest when he feels that his doctrines are put upon an anchanging basis. Eight years later, the uneasiness of his mind induced him to resume his study of the subject, but even then, he could not find the tranquility he longed for. "Polemics and religious controversy," said he, "far from settling convictions and elucidating doubts, do nothing but shake the one and multiply the other. To live honestly; to act in accordance with justice; to fear and love God; to love one's neighbor as one's self-this is true religion."

If, in an orthodox point of view, Prescott was but an imperfect Christian, he was a very good one in a moral sense, by his way of living, and his constant aim at bettering his soul. He was over-scrupulous and conscientious, and in order to master the temptations to which he was almost always yielding, he adopted a singular method. When he had entered in his journal a resolution to be followed, he would lay a wager with one of his friends THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING that if, at the end of a certain time, he had not failed in his resolution, his friend was to give him the stipulated amount, or, in the contrary case, he was to pay the voluntary fine. The strangest of all was that Prescott was the only judge to decide who had won or lost in that mysterious compact. Many a time he would silently come up to his friend, and put in his hand the money he had lost, or would claim from him some small amount, with a triumphant smile on his face, and his friend would not know the nature of the good or bad luck. It is needless to add that Prescott used to lose more than he won, which fact is more creditable to his honesty than

Four months after the publication of

Conquest of Mexico, and began a series the first time, on the American Continent of preparatory readings and annotations. But far from it. He has nothing but cen-Great was his joy, when the precious boxes sure and disapprobation to bestow upon of manuscripts arrived from Spain! As the Indian Board, and Las Cases, the auhe was busy unpacking and classifying thor of the ordinances. In speaking of them, another obstacle, of a different na- the fate of Blasco Nunez, that first martyr ture to those he had already conquered, to the abolitionist cause, he makes use of came across his way, and almost put an end a few words of sympathy, which he soon to his intended work. He was told by a after contradicts by the most bitter criticommon friend that Washington Irving cism. How could it be otherwise? At was also preparing a history of the Con- the time Prescott was writing, great quest of Mexico, and had begun a long courage was necessary to any one who time before he had thought of writing it. would venture to uphold abolition doc-The same friend also stated that when he trines. Some ten years previously, the beard of Prescott's intention, Irving de- City of Boston had witnessed scenes of cided upon giving up all claims to priority disorder caused by anti-slavery propagand in favor of the author of "Ferdinand and ism-perhaps untimely and imprudent-

In this delicate conjuncture, Prescott agreement, silence was maintained by resolved to do what was worthy of himself and of the celebrated writer of the Life of Columbus: he wrote to Irving to were exchanged, creditable to the good faith and noble feelings of the distinguished correspondents, and at length, Washington Irving abandoned his project. Perhaps Prescott would have hesitated to accept, had he known how painful was the disappointment of his rival. "When I made that concession to Mr. Prescott," said Irving, many years afterwards, "it wooden vessel with iron. This business wooden vessel with iron. This business wooden vessel with iron. This business elucidate the matter. Courteous letters

AUCTIONEER,
Salestenow on Queen hirror, and door services and the continue of the state of Collectric and Clack Repatition (1) for the State of Collectric and Collectric a of it in glowing or exaggerated terms. But he saw where the danger was, and carefully avoided lessening the historic veracity by an over-flowery style, and took great care not to give too large a place to descriptions of scenery and battles, and in setting forth the semi-religious spirit by which the Spanish conquerors were animated. His pure taste fashioned his style to the eventa to be described, and if we say that some of his battles recall to mind say that some of his battles recall to mind

> America since the war of Independence. Everybody knows the cruelties of the Spanish conquerors of the 16th century to the miserable Indians, principally in Peru, and how heavy was the yoke of servitude imposed on the unfortunate Incas. No one is ignorant of the generous efforts of Las Cases to diminish their sufferings, and to lead to the proclamation of their independence. One of the principal episodes Prescott had to relate was that of the terrible revolt provoked by the publication of a series of ordinances of the Indian Board, which, although not in keeping with the requirements of pradence, were to result, after a certain time, in the freedom of the Indians. Prescott could not avoid giving his opinion on those ordinances, when relating the tragic death of Blasco Nunez, to whom the Spanish Government had intrusted their execution. One would suppose that, while expressing his deabts as to their convertments of the control of the principal of the country; that it is suitable for any kind of pump, and can be made available in almost any locality. The tube, perhaps 2½ inches in diameter, terminates in a sharp steel point, which is intended to go through any substance less hard than granific rock. Next to this steel point is a section of tabe composed of perforated iron, covered with a braided copper or brase wire at work, and the remainder of the tube is of wrought iron, like a large-sized gas-pipe. The tube leeing driven with the sharp point downward into the earth, joint after joint of the pipe is joined on and follows it down until water is reached. The water precolates through the wire netting into the tube, and a suction pump applied to the upper end rates it to the surface readily. This process obviates the digging of large and expensive wells, and when the army moves on the tube can be pulled out and carried off, to be used at the next can be pulled out and carried off, to be used at the next can be pulled out and carried off, to be used at the next can be pulled out and carried off, to be used at the ne America since the war of Independence. One would suppose that, while expressing

and from that moment, by a kind of tacit writers on that subject.

The Moniton.—The (N. Y.) Times publishes a brief biography of John A. Griswold, the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, from which we gather the follow-

to the events to be described, and if we say that some of his battles recall to mind those of the Hiad, and that his descriptions can be placed in parallel with those of the "Martyrs," of Chateaubriand, it will be easily understood why the Conquest of Mexico holds the first rank in American literature, and how it would be difficult to find, in old Europe, a work of the same kind to be deliberately compared with it.

A short time after the History of the Conquest of Mexico, he published the History of the Conquest of Mexico, he published the History of the Conquest of Peru, which, it must be confessed, is far from being as good as his preceding works. It is totally inferior to the Conquest of Mexico, not so much for the manner in which the subject is treated as for the great difference existing in the relative interest felt for the two heroes and the two conquests. It were not for a special feature in it, which makes it highly interesting, inasmuch as it touches the most important question which has ever been debated or discussed in America since the war of Independence.

THE TUBE WELL BORER.-Mesers. Cusheon

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LATE TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams from Aden, Arabia, state that
the German savans who went there to make
observations of the recent eclipse, were entirely successful, having taken photographic
views—lour of which were perfect.
The natives of New Zealand have again
risen in insurrection, but to what extent is
unknown. Troops are being hurried to the
Island.

Island.

BEMLIN, Sept. S.—King William, with a large staff of officers, has left on a tour of military inspection throughout North Germany. At Dresden, to-day, the King of Saxony received him and conducted him to the Royal Palace.

Dispatches from Madrid say that the Spanish Government is taking extraordinary precautions to guard against an outbreak. Many disaffected officers of the army have been removed.

moved.

Paus, Sept. 9.—The duty on sugar imported into France has been reduced Mr.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Times has three columns of editorial mainly devoted to a discussion of the views advanced by metrocolumns of caitorial mainly devoted to a discussion of the views advanced by metropolitan journals regarding the American-Chinese freaty. The writer reviews the course of British policy in China, which he characterizes as one of peace, submitting to frequent aggression, diaregard of treaties, fraud, ill-faith and evasion, until clemency is loterpreted at Pekin as fear. Chinese diplomacy is, seemingly, master of the situation. They laugh at English treaties, jockey England into quelling the Taiping rebellion, and now they give her the go-by as the principal leading power in foreign policy. They send a mission to defer indefinitely the claim under the treaty of Tien-Tsin for the opening of the Empire admitting civilization. They must be told that if they want war they can have it; that, while England deaires peace, actual treaties must be enforced, and that no steps further will be taken till that is done. Then they will submit and will be at peace. China will not be the theatre of war between foreign powers unless revolt is the American China will not be the theatre of war octween foreign powers unless revolt is the American policy. The article ends with the assertion that only the rulers of China cling to exclusion; the people want free intercourse, and it is the duty of England to sustain this wish

of the people against the rulers.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Queen Victoria has arrived at Windsor. rived at Wiudsor.

Paris, Sept. 10.—It is reported that Spain has offered 30,000 troops to garrison Rome, in the event of a European war. Insurgents have appeared in the mountains about Ronda.

The Emperor reviewed the troops at Chalons, to-day. Each regiment cheered him with enthusiasm.

with enthusiasm.

Queen Victoria was the guest of Lord
Lyons in Paris, and no ceremony was observed by Her Majesty, but her privacy was
strictly maintained.

Reports are circulated that the Emperor
has consented to an interview with the Queen
of Spain.

has consented to an interview with the Queen of Spaju.

Flohence, Sept. 10.—It is reported that Garibaldi has left Caprera for Naples, to attend the congress of Democrats in that city.

Constantinople, Sept. 10.—The extraordinary concession made to Admiral Parragut, by the Sultan, in permitting the flag-ship Franklia to pass through the Dardanelles and enter the Bosphorus, has given rise to a vast amount of comment in diplomatic circles here. The report that permission had been denied, which was extensively circulated a few days ago, was without foundation. The consent of the Sultan was accorded in the most gracious manner, as a compliment to

consent of the Sultan was accorded in the most gracious manner, as a compliment to the Admiral, and the country he represents. Binlin, Sept. 11.—It is reported that Prusia sends a gunboat to the river Parana to protect German interests there.

St. Petriksburg, Sept. 11.—The death of the Emir of Bokhara is announced.

London, 11.—Constantinople advices state that while the frigate Frenklin was lying in the Bosphorus, a deputation of Greeks distributed an address to the officers and men, praying the assistance of the United States for the Cretans. Admiral Farragut, at the suggestion of Minister Morris, ordered the copies of the address to be returned. The deputation were then received as private citizens. No political allusions were mad in the conversation.

citizens. No political allusions were mad-in the conversation.

Losnon, Sept. 13.—Later advices from Rio Janeiro say that according to Brazilian reports several detachments of Paraguayan troops, left in Gran Chaco on the evacuation of Humaitia, were surrounded by the Allied forces, and surrendered unconditionally, with 13 pieces of artillery.

The fortifications of Humaitia have been

The fortifications of Humaitia have been razed to the ground.

At last accounts, the whole allied army had commenced its march to lay seige to the fortified position of Lopez.

London, Sept. 13.—It is generally considered that the events of the last fortifight have made little change in the political condition on the Continent, either to lessen or

London, Sept. 13.—It is generally considered that the events of the last fortinght have made little change in the political condition on the Continent, either to lessen or increase the chances of war. While, on one hand, the press of Germany has assumed a quieter tone, in proof that it is more confident of peace, on the other hand, it is known that France has refused the formal demand made by Nigra, the Italian Embassador, for a recall of the French troops from Rome; and at the same time the French Regent has brought to Paris the proposal of Spain to cement an alliance with France by sending 30,000 soldiers to Rome.

Reverdy Johnson had an interview with the Queen, yesterday, being introduced by Lord Stanley. He presented his credentials as American Minister.

Baussella, Sept. 13.—The International Congress of Workingmen adjourned yesterday. A resolution was adopted, advising the workmen to abstain from trades during war, and an address was adopted anylog them to oppose war, and refuse countenance to assassinations, and use their efforts to induce others to do the same.

London, Sept. 14.—The press of this city variously comment upon the recent speech at Chalon. The following words were used by the Emperor on that occasion: "I shall say nothing more, as the public prints are sure to draw prophecies of war, however moderate my words are."

The Times has a long editorial on Johnson, the American Minister. It says he "has a carte blanche from his Government for the settling of the Alebama claims. The case presents little trouble. The only difficulty is the reluctance of the American Sovernment to settle the difficulties growing out of the war, and its resentments. No American statesmen ever believed that the Alabama carte blanche from his Government for the settling of the Alabama claims. The case presents little trouble. The only difficulty is the required of the Union destroyed. Of this Americans were conscious all the time, and remember it keenly. Now they think we should have had an active sympathy with the No

A SEA CAPTAIN, trading regularly to the African coust, was invited to meet a committee of a society for the evangelization of Africa. Among numerous questions touching the habits and religion of the African races, he was asked: "Do the subjects of King Dahomy keep Sunday?" "Keep Sanday?" he replied; "yes, and eyery other darned thing they can lay their hands on."

"Does the razor take hold well?" inquir-ed the barber, as he cut away on the bleeding check of his suffering victim.
"Yes," grossed the martyr," "It lakes hold first rate, but it don't let go worth a cent"